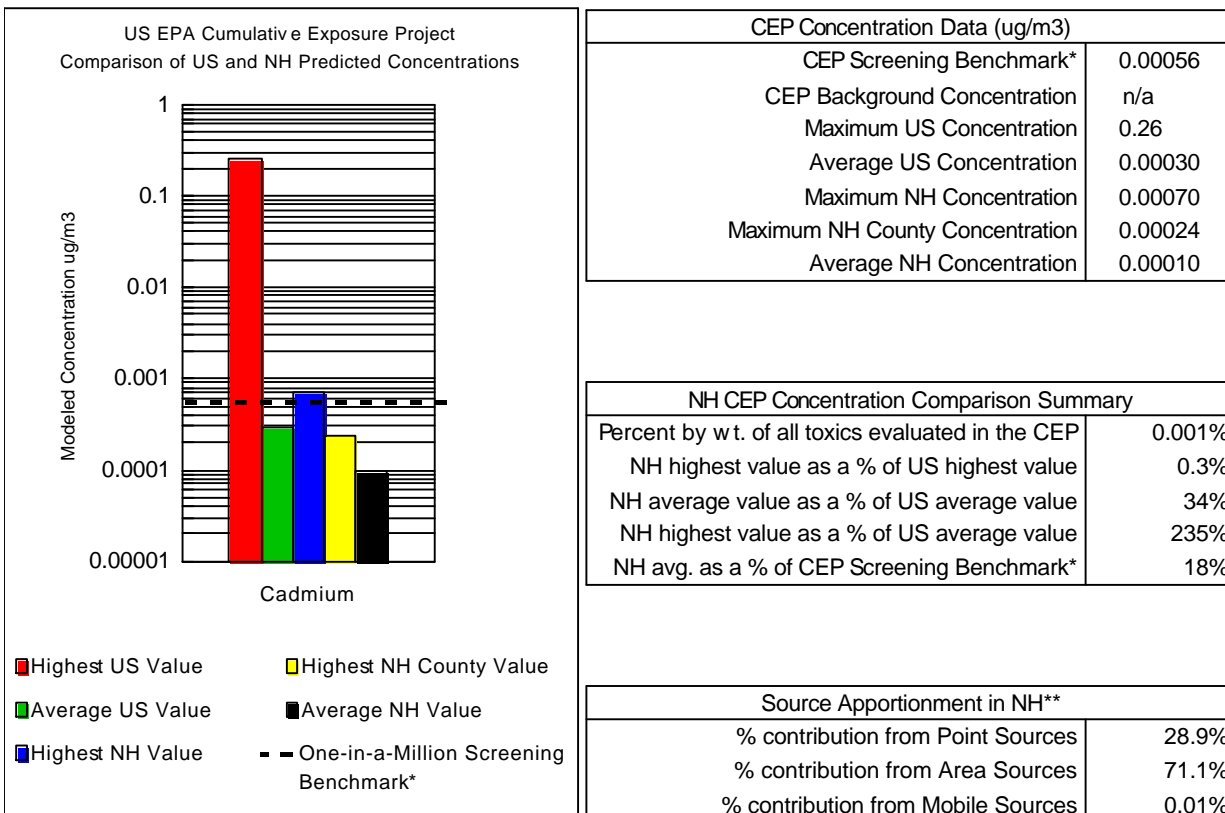


Health Effects Information for Toxic Air Pollutants of Concern in New Hampshire (as identified in the US EPA Cumulative Exposure Project)

CADMIUM COMPOUNDS



Overview of Health Effects

Probable carcinogen, based on limited evidence from studies of workers exposed to cadmium by inhalation, which is consistent across investigators and study populations. Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in rodents exposed by inhalation and injection (not by oral route). Noncancer effects from long term exposure to elevated airborne levels in air include possible increased risk of kidney disease, lung damage, and fragile bones. High level exposure in air can damage the lungs.

Carcinogenicity Classification

Probable Human Carcinogen

(EPA Group B1)

* In developing the CEP, EPA established screening benchmark concentrations for each modeled toxic air pollutant below which there is likely to be no public health concern. To estimate potential cancer concerns, the CEP used a screening benchmark of 1-in-a-million excess risk of cancer. A risk level of 1-in-a-million means that one person out of one million equally exposed people would potentially contract cancer if exposed continuously (24 hours per day) to the specified concentration over 70 years (an assumed lifetime). This one case would be in addition to the number of cancer cases that would normally occur in a normally exposed population of one million people.

** Source apportionment reflects the estimated contribution from each of the three source categories. Point sources include major industrial emission sources such as power plants and manufacturing plants. Area sources are typically smaller sources such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners, auto body shops, and the use of consumer products in the home. Mobile sources include emissions from automobiles, trucks and buses.